G. R. S. 08

Previous references.

Ref 1 of 1859

Later references.

1903.

191 .

(Municipal)

p 23

File No. 1998/03

Serial Nos. 1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 1

Counterfoil

In Part B for October 1903

SUBJECT.

Formation of Municipalities in the Mysore Province

Sl. 1. To The Presidents of Municipalities in the province

No 1528-37 of 27.10.03
L. 7. 341-96

Forwards papers relating to the formation of Municipalities in the Mysore Province

W D 1851—GPB—20,000—12-12-15

Mirza Nazeer Hussain

(Retired)

Secretary's query

there no order available stating that there were no Municipalities? If there is no such order let me see earliest available Special [illegible]

Memo containing reply to the Secretary's query

Please see para 6 of the annexed precis of correspondence regarding the formation of Municipalities in Gujarat. As stated therein the list of offences punishable by Magistrates under the Municipal Rules published under Govt. No. 9497/16.8.69 was forwarded with Commissioner's C.O. No. 2691/57 of 16 Aug. 1869 to the Supdt of Nagar who was requested to submit a list of all towns & villages to which the Rules in question were proposed to be extended

2. The list including Ranoga under reference and 28 other towns & villages of Nagar was accordingly received and approved of by the Commissioner

Except this there is no general or specific order sanctioning the formation of this Municipality

Submitted. This is one of the papers left by G. M. Wilson before he went on leave. Hence the delay

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* Govt No 3103/gl 172 of 18.9.69

(illegible)

Govt No 3392/504 of 25.9.69

Formation of Municipalities.

The earliest reference in regard to the Municipal Administration in the Province was the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India No.41 dated 30th April 1860 to the address of the Government of India. In this, information was called for as to the towns within the limits of the several Lieutt Governorships and Commissionerships under the supervision of the Government of India, in which a system of Municipal Govern-ment had been adopted and as to the extent to which Natives and Europeans were admitted thereto and result thereof. This having been received through the Under Secret-ary to the Government of India, the then Commissioner replied that none of the towns of Mysore had yet expressed any desire for Municipal Government.

+No 1193/2026 dy 16.6.60
@ No 1568 dy 14.8.60
Case Kahati

2. Subsequently in 1861 an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in regard to the introduction of a system of Municipal Administration was forwarded to the Superintendents of Divisions and Police for information

+ No 88 dy 10-5-61
Case Kahati

and

and in 1862 the attention of these officers was drawn and they were requested to sub -mit their views as to the practicability of establishing Municipal Government in any of the towns of their respective Divisions and the best method of carrying out the views of Government.

3. On 10th October 1861, (No.2217/1861-1862, the Chief forwarded to the Commissioner a declaration signed by landed proprietors of Bangalore binding themselves to abide by the Municipal Act No. XXVI of 1850. The Municipality of Banga -lore City was formed with a Committee of 9 memebrs. At the meeting held on 27th March 1862, Mr.Vijiarungam Naidu was elected as President and Mr. B.Krishna -iyengar as Vice President. The Commissioner sanctioned the imposition of ½a tax of 4 annas an Unkanam on the inhabitants for Municipal purposes. The duties of the Committee were defined by the Superintendent of the Bangalore Division in his memorandum No.145 dated 6th May 1862 which was submitted to the Commissioner The formal order of the Commissioner sanctioning the formation of this largest Municipality is not available in the General Records.

4. The Superintendent of Nagar in reply to the Commissioner's Circular No.38 dated 3rd May 1862 stated that none of the villages in his division was then

fit

fit for Municipal Administration and when it should be introduced, it should be managed by having recourse to the levy of Octroi duty, as people were averse to contribute from their pockets for the cleanliness of the towns and in his subsequent communication No. 151 dated 29th May 1862 he requested sanction to raise a fund for municipal purposes by the sale proceeds of building sites in the Cusbas of Taluks.

+ cto 2107 21-5-62. Abd Sale,

5. The Superintendent of Chitaldrug Division stated that natives would not contribute a pie towards the cleanliness of their villages and that no permanent revenue could be realized from sale of sites and no portion of the duty on tobacco could be appropriated for municipal purposes and suggested that fines levied in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments, fines for cattle trespass and the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle might be credited to the Municipal Fund.

6. With Commissioner's Notification No.94 dated 16th August 1869, the list of offences punishable by Amildars under the Municipal Rules in those towns and villages into which these Rules have been extend

-ed

5

extended by Notification, was published for information, and with reference thereto, the Superintendent of Nandidrug and Nagar Divisions were requested to submit lists of all towns and villages to which the rules in question were proposed to be extended. Accordingly lists of such towns and villages in Nandidrug and Nagar Divisions were received with their Nos 3682/342 dated 12th November 1869 and 13th September 1869 respectively and the Commissioner accorded his sanction to the Municipal Rules referred to, being extended to Shimoga and other towns in Nagar as recommended by him. (Vide Circular No.3397/504 dated 25th September 1869). Except this there is no general order constituting these Minor Municipalities.

+ cn 2691/57 Dy 16.8.69

Rg 17/102

(7) This is rather interesting and I am sorry that most Papers cannot be traced Please get all the books papers arranged and printed along with this Note This qn may be disposed of after we get Copies. (Let me see Proof please)

24/11

Rg 24/2/70

(8) The Proof having been submitted to the Secretary as directed above it was ordered that 1000 copies or to Should be struck off

(9) The printed copies having been received, this as well as the file containing the petition of Mr. B. Sarada Char & the Memo on the same are submitted

Flag A
S.L. 161-03

Submitted.
Sd/ 14/7/03

Copies may be distributed 14/7/03

22/7/3

& Placed at the disposal of the Press.

Submitted to the Dewan for 2nd Consideration for

24/7.

03436
Thanks - Number reached too many

30.VII

347

Seen & returned with thanks. Please send me a copy - 29-7-03

11818
29.VII.03

Re 1528–1532 27/10/03
L.T.341–96 1/1/03

Section Municipal
File No 199–03
Serial No 1

PAPERS RELATING TO THE FORMATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

Note

The earliest reference in regard to the Municipal Administration in the Province was the despatch of the Secretary of State for India No. 41, dated 30th April 1860, to the address of the Government of India. In this, information was called for as to the towns within the limits of the several Lieutenant-Governorships and Commissionerships under the supervision of the Government of India, in which a system of Municipal Government had been adopted and as to the extent to which Natives and Europeans were admitted thereto and result thereof. This having been received* through the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, the then Commissioner replied¶ that none of the towns of Mysore had yet expressed any desire for Municipal Government.

*No.1193—2026, dated 16th June 1860.

¶No. 156, dated 14th August 1860.

2. Subsequently in 1861, an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in regard to the introduction of a system of Municipal Administration was †forwarded to the Superintendents of Divisions and Police for information and in 1862, the attention of these Officers was drawn in Commissioner's Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, and they were requested to submit their views as to the practicability of establishing Municipal Government in any of the towns of their respective Divisions and the best method of carrying out the views of Government.

†No. 88, dated 10th May 1861.

3. On 16th October 1861, (No. 2217—1861-62) the Chief Engineer of Mysore, forwarded to the Commissioner, a declaration signed by landed proprietors of Bangalore binding themselves to abide by the Municipal Act No. XXVI of 1850. The Municipality of Bangalore City, was formed$ with a Committee of 9 Members. At the meeting held on 27th March 1862, Mr. Vijayarangam Naidoo was elected as President and Mr. B. Krishnaiengar as Vice-President. The Commissioner sanctioned the imposition of a tax of 4 annas an "Unkanam" on the inhabitants for Municipal purposes. The duties of the Committee were defined by the Superintendent of the Bangalore Division in his Memorandum No. 145, dated 6th May 1862, which was submitted to the Commissioner. The formal order of the Commissioner sanctioning the formation of this largest Municipality is not available in the General Records.

$Letter No. 145, dated 6th May 62, from the Superintendent, Bangalore Division.

4. The Superintendent of Nagar in reply to the Commissioner's Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, stated‡ that none of the villages in his Division was then fit for Municipal Administration and when it should be introduced, it should be managed by having recourse to the levy of Octroi duty, as people were averse to contribute from their pockets for the cleanliness of the towns, and in his subsequent communication No. 151, dated 29th May 1862, he requested sanction to raise a fund for Municipal purposes by the sale proceeds of building sites in the Kasbas of Taluks.

‡Letter No. 142 dated 22nd May 1862.

5. The Superintendent of Chitaldurg Division stated§ that Natives would not contribute a pie towards the cleanliness of their villages and that no permanent revenue could be realized from sale of sites and no portion of the duty on tobacco could be appropriated for Municipal purposes and suggested that fines levied in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments, fines for cattle trespass and the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle might be credited to the Municipal fund.

§No. 21, dated 21st May 1862.

6. With Commissioner's Notification No. 94, dated 16th August 1869, the list of offences punishable by Amildars under the Municipal Rules in those towns and villages into which these rules have been extended by Notification was published

for information and with reference thereto, the Superintendent of Nandydurg and Nagar Divisions were requested* to submit lists of all towns and villages to which the Rules in question were proposed to be extended. Accordingly lists of such towns and villages in Nandydurg and Nagar Divisions were received with their Nos. 3682—342 & 3103—172, dated 12th November 1869 and 18th September 1869, respectively, and the Commissioner accorded his sanction to the Municipal Rules referred bein extended to Shimoga and other towns in Nagar as recommended by him, (*Vide* Circular No. 3397—504, dated 25th September 1869). Except this there is no general order constituting these minor Municipalities.

* No. 2691—51, dated 16th August 1869.

Letter dated 6th June 1860, from Lord H. Ulick Browne, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal & and North Western Provinces.

Home Departt. Judicial.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a Judicial Despatch No. 41, dated the 30th April last, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and to request that you will have the goodness, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to furnish in the prescribed form the information therein called for, regarding the adoption of a system of Municipal Government in the Mofussil towns.

2. I am also desired to ask for an expression of the Lieutenant Governor's opinion as to the measure of success which has attended the working of the system, and whether, so far as it has been carried out, it has proved acceptable to the people.

No. 1193.

Copy of the Despatch and of the foregoing letter forwarded to the Foreign Department, whence the necessary further orders will be issued.

No. 2026, dated Fort William, 6th June 1860.

Copy forwarded for the information and guidance of the Commissioner of Mysore.

No. 41, dated London, the 30th April 1860, from the Right Honorable Sir Charles Wood, Bart. G. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

I have to request that you will call for and submit to me, with as little delay as practicable, returns showing in what towns within the limits of the several Lieutenant-Governorships and Commissionerships under the immediate supervision of the Government of India, a system of Municipal Government has been adopted; how far Natives are admitted thereto, as well as Europeans, and with what result.

2. The information may be supplied, as far as practicable, according to the accompanying form, in addition to which I shall be glad to receive an expression of your own views as to the measure of success which has attended the working of the system, and whether, so far as it has been carried, it has proved acceptable to the people.

District.	Town.	Date of Introduction of Municipal Government.	Act under which Municipal Government was introduced.	Annual amount of funds raised.	Whether by House assessment, Town duties or other means.	Commission how composed showing number of Europeans and Natives.	Remarks showing in general terms improvements effected in the towns brought under Municipal Government.

9

Letter No. 156, dated 14th August 1860, from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department

In reply to Lord H. U. Browne's letter No. 1193 of the 16th June, I have the honor to transmit herewith a blank form and I would beg respectfully to represent for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council that none of the towns within the Territories of Mysore have yet expressed any desire for Municipal Government.

No. 926, dated 10th April 1861, Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, (Judicial).

READ AGAIN—the Secretary of State's Judicial Despatch No. 41 of 1860, dated the 30th April, requesting information as to the extent to which a system of Municipal Government has been introduced within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William and the several Non-Regulation Provinces under the control of the Government of India, together with the opinion of this Government as to the measure of success which has attended the working of the system, and whether, so far as it has been carried, it has proved acceptable to the people.

READ AGAIN—the following communications, requesting the local Governments and Administrations to furnish the information required by the Secretary of State:—

To Government of Bengal No. 1069, dated 6th June 1860.

To Government of North West Province No. 1209, dated 6th June 1860.

To Foreign Department No. 1193, dated 6th June 1860.

READ—the following replies to the foregoing call:—

(1) From the Government of Bengal, No. 6628, dated 12th December 1860.

(2) Ditto of the North West Province, No. 1201A, dated 22nd October 1860.

(3) From the Foreign Department, (Punjab) No. 5133, dated 31st October 1860.

(4) Ditto, (Oude) No. 90, dated 11th December 1860.

(5) Ditto, (Hyderabad) No. 3577, dated 22nd August 1860.

(6) Ditto, (Nagpore) No. 2571, dated 10th July 1860.

(7) Ditto, (Mysore) No. 3738, dated 30th August 1860.

(8) Ditto, (Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces) No. 3006, dated 27th July 1860.

READ—an Abstract Statement of the foregoing returns, prepared in this office.

READ—Judicial Despatch No. 33 of 1861, dated the 2nd April, transmitting the foregoing returns and statement to the Secretary of State.

It appears from the returns above mentioned that a system of Municipal Government has been but partially introduced in Bengal, and yet more sparingly in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab. There is no doubt, some difficulty in persuading the Natives of India to submit voluntarily to taxation for purposes of Municipal Government but the Governor General in Council believes that when the measure is once established, the people are for the most part easily reconciled to it, and as there are large Towns, particularly in the Punjab, in which considerable sums are collected from the people and expended on conservancy and local improvements, independently of the introduction of Act No. XXVI of 1850, or of any real Municipal Government, His Excellency in Council is inclined to think that more might probably have been done in this Presidency for the establishment of Municipal Administration, had the local Governments and their officers exerted more freely their just influence for the purpose.

The apparent unwillingness which the people of India generally manifest when taxation for Municipal improvements is first proposed to them will usually be found to proceed from one or other of the following causes :—

(1) General distrust of any novelty.

(2) Want of a clear understanding as to the objects and intentions of Government, and general distrust of the machinery proposed for raising and expending taxes.

(3) Want of appreciation of the objects proposed.

Therefore to overcome the difficulty of establishing and working a good municipality it is necessary to satisfy a Native community—

1st—That it is desirable for them, as a body, to have good, well made roads, abundant water-supply, clean streets, well lighted and watched by a good Police—(these being the main objects of Act XXVI of 1850).

2ndly—That the measures proposed will enable them to obtain these objects.

3rdly—That the tax payers will really have a fair voice in the raising and the appropriation of the necessary funds.

In establishing Municipal Government, as a general rule, the best course to adopt is—

(1) That the people having had what is wanted carefully and deliberately explained to them, should be consulted as to the form of the necessary taxation, *e. g.*, by Octroi, House tax, Poll tax, etc., and that their wishes should be really consulted, and not set aside for any fancy of the Government officials of the time being.

(2) That the custody and disbursement of the money should be under the control and on the responsibility of the Executive officers of Government, but that the fullest publicity should be given to the accounts, the tax payers being clearly informed as to all details.

(3) That the officers of Government should be guided as to the works to which the funds shall be devoted, mainly by the wishes of the tax payers, before whom the list of the proposed works should be laid, and the cost of the works executed duly reported.

There can be no difficulty in having all classes of the community represented in proportion to their influence or importance, by one or more of the headmen of each nation, caste, trade, or calling. It will always be advisable to have a division of this representative body, the whole body meeting at least once a year to pass accounts submitted, to vote all large sums to be expended in the coming year, and to decide all general questions, a select committee composed of the more intelligent and influential men of business, acting as an executive body under the general control of the local Magistrate or one of his best assistants.

Large towns should be divided into wards with a common general representative body and separate executive bodies for each ward.

Where a few such rules are observed, the Governor General in Council believes that Municipal Institutions are as well adapted to the feelings and tendencies of the people of India as to those of Europeans.

As the very desirable object of creating a wish on the part of the people for the establishment of Municipal Administration may be best and most surely attained by personal influence discreetly and properly used, the Governor General in Council calls the attention of the local Governments and Administrations to the fact that hitherto this appears to have been turned to very little account, and requests them to stimulate their officers to give more effect to it.

It is urged by some officers well acquainted with the feelings of the native community that Act, XXVI of 1850 would be more generally resorted to if there were less restriction as to the objects of public utility to which funds raised under the Act might be legally devoted, and if an option were permitted to the tax-payers to spend any portion they pleased of the sum raised, on such objects as schools, public hospitals or dispensaries and public works other than those specified in the Act.

The Governor General in Council will be glad to receive the opinions of the local Governments and their most experienced officers on this subject, with special reference to the best safe-guards for ensuring that zealous officers will pay due attention to the ascertained wishes of the local community.

ORDERED—that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and to the Foreign Department, for information and further orders.

ORDERED ALSO—that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay for information with reference to the Despatches of the Secretary of State to those Governments noted on the margin, and with a request that they will favor the Government of India with information as to the working of the Act and on the other points noted in the Resolution.

To Fort St. George, No. 13, 1860, dated 30th April.
To Bombay, No. 10, 1860, dated 30th April.

No. 1944, dated 20th April 1861, from Under Secy., to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Mysore for information and guidance in continuation of No. 2026, dated 16th June last.

No. 88, dated 10th May 1861, from the Secretary to the Mysore Commissioner.

Copy of the foregoing is forwarded to the Superintendents of the four Divi- and Police, for information.

Letter No. 2217—61-62, dated the 16th October 1861, from Colonel E. Lawford, Chief Engineer in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

I have the honor to forward for the information and for such measures as the Officiating Commissioner may consider it necessary to adopt a *letter from the late Executive Engineer, Bangalore Circle, with an †enclosure from the Landed Proprietors of Bangalore who have expressed their willingness to the establishment of a Municipality and to abide by the Municipal Act No. XXVI of 1850

*No. 399 of 30th August 1859.
†22nd August 1859.

Letter No. 399, dated 30th August 1859, form Captain J. Puckle, Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, to the Chief Engineer in Mysore.

In reply to your Circular No. 652, dated 25th July 1859, enclosing a copy of the Order of Government on the subject of Municipal Commission in towns and calling on me for my opinion as to whether the inhabitants of any town in my Range would be willing to avail themselves of the offer therein contained, I have the honor to enclose a paper signed by several of the influential Landed Proprietors and householders of this station, who are most willing and anxious that such an institution should be established in Bangalore.

2. I am told on authority, that I cannot doubt that if a public meeting were convened, the expression would be probably unanimous in favor of a Municipality.

3. Several influential persons of the Native community, have voluntarily come forward and have moreover stated that they are willing to be rateably taxed, to support it.

4. I hope in a few days to send you another list representing the entire voice of the European, Eurasian and Native community on the subject.

Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, from ~~J. L. Pearse, Esqr,~~ Secretary to the Commissioner to the Superintendents of the Bangalore, Ashtagram, Nagar and Chitaldrug Divisions and Police.

I have the honor by desire of the Commissioner to call your attention to the Government *Circular forwarded to you on the 10th May 1861 and to request you to submit without delay your views, as to the practicability of establishing Municipal Government in any of the towns of your Division and I am directed to add that the Commissioner will be glad to learn, what in your opinion, would be the best method of carrying out the views of Government.

*No. 1944, dated 20th April 1861.

Letter No. 145, dated 6th May 1862, from Major R. S. Dobbs, Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Raja of Mysore.

I have the honor to acknowledge Circular letter 38 of the 3rd instant calling my attention to the Municipal question and calling for my views on the practicability of establishing Municipal Government in any of the towns in this Division and the best method for carrying out the views of Government.

The subject of Municipal Government has occupied my attention for many years and was repeatedly brought by me before the respectable inhabitants of Tumkur, who professed to enter into my views, and many years ago agreed to being taxed according to a certain scale which had been prepared by a Committee chosen from the respectable inhabitants and the principal Division Officers. The scheme broke down owing to the impossibility of recovering the self-imposed tax by unofficial agency, a failure which (as far as I know) has always been the fate of self-imposed contributions for educational or any other purpose.

I am satisfied that the system of Municipal taxation imposed by authority which the late Officiating Commissioner sanctioned for the town of Bangalore by his letter No. 46 of the 19th March last, is alone *all* practicable in this Territory.

In the towns noted in the margin Municipal Government may, I think be eventually established, but only by enforced taxation and it may be desirable to watch the working of the system in Bangalore *before it is extended to any of the* smaller towns.

Dodballapur.	Tyamagondlu.
Chikballapur.	Malur.
Devanhalli.	Magadi.
Mulbagal.	Sidlaghatta.
Nelamangala.	Kolar.

I have further to submit a copy of the rules which have been drawn up for the guidance of the Bangalore Municipal Board and would explain that the members were selected by Captain Hay himself as individuals possessing the respect of the inhabitants generally, but all classes have more confidence in selections by Government officers than by themselves, a selection by vote would in fact be impracticable.

MEMORANDUM.

For the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the petta of Bangalore, Captain Hay proposed and the Officiating Commissioner hasbeen pleased to sanction, the imposition on the inhabitants of the petta of Bangalore, of a tax at the rate of 4 annas an "Unkun" for Municipal purposes and the formation of a Board to manage them.

Captain Hay appointed a Committee composed of nine members *viz.*, C. Vijia Rungum Naidu, Commissioner's Head sheristadar, B. Krishnengar, Judicial Commissioner's Head Sheristadar and Soorappah, Bangalore Division Head Sheristadar, *vide*

Captain Hay's letter of the 24th March 1862 and the replies thereto dated 26th idem and six others named as follows: Chennashetty, Yacambru Sowjee, Ramaswamy Shetty, Gerryappa Shetty, Moneyanna Shetty, Moonshi Subder Beg. Two extra members named Doddachannappa and Kalsiah as "Kotal" in case of sickness etc., of the permanent members, were also appointed.

A meeting of these members was held at the Fouz Katcherry Dewankhana on the 27th March, when they elected C. Vejia Rungam Naidu as President and B. Kristna Iyengar as Vice-President and with reference to the resolutions then determined upon, an establishment to conduct the Municipal affairs under orders of the Board, was recommended to the Superintendent of Bangalore, who kindly sanctioned it, *vide* his Kanarese Yadasht of the 28th March 1862, and was also pleased to place the scavengers and kamati establishments under the orders of the Committee.

It is now necessary to describe the duties of the Board and the relation in which they stand to the Amildar and Superintendent.

The Board should assemble once or twice every week on any day and at any hour which may be most convenient to them, in order to discuss and determine what is required to be done for the cleanliness and improvement of the Town.

They are to order and supervise the work done by the fixed "Kamatee" establishment, and see that these people and the scavengers are strictly employed in the work for which they are specially appointed.

The Municipal fund should be held in deposit in the Amildar's Katcherry and the Board can, without obtaining the Superintendent's permission, sanction the expenditure of an amount not exceeding fifty Rupees on any work of utility in the Town. If the amount of expenditure exceeds fifty Rupees the Board should obtain the sanction of the Superintendent.

All orders passed by the Board regarding the works either to be done by the fixed establishment of kamatis or by the expenditure of any amount out of the Municipal fund, should be sent to the Amildar who is to carry out the execution of those works; and the Board can supervise them.

The Board are at liberty to call upon the Amildar for any information regarding the Municipal fund whenever they consider it necessary to do so.

The Board should at the close of the year submit to the Superintendent a Report showing the collection and expenditure of the Municipal fund during the past year.

In case of there being any necessity for an additional establishment or for the augmentation of the pay of any individual they should submit the matter for the consideration and sanction of the Superintendent.

In case of there being difference of opinion among the members of the Board the conclusion arrived at by the majority should be carried out.

The Board are to report on the absence of or irregular conduct of any individual belonging to the fixed establishment who are placed under their supervision.

These Rules are approved and to be carried into effect from the 1st May 1862.

The necessary instructions to be issued to that effect.

Letter No. 21 dated 21st May 1862 from ~~Mr. H. M.~~ McHutchin, Officiating Superintendent, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore.

In reply to your Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, I have the honor to express my regret that the Government Circular therein alluded to has not been replied to sooner.

I am of opinion if funds can be provided many Sanitary improvements may be adopted, and which the Natives in time may learn to appreciate, but the difficulty arises in procuring funds. I feel perfectly satisfied on one point that, the Natives will not pay an anna towards assisting in keeping their village clean. It was tried here by Major Dobbs, the Head Sheristadar being head of Committee; after a few weeks the whole scheme broke down for want of funds.

I myself tried to induce the inhabitants of Hassan to raise a subscription to clean the town during a season they were suffering very severely from cholera. I had all the headmen up to my quarters, and reasoned with them. They signed their names with some 500 others promising to pay certain sums from 1 anna to 8 annas monthly, but I never succeeded in collecting a farthing with regard to the town of Tumkur. I think I might succeed in getting the people to agree to pay for an open brick and Chunam drain in front of their houses, each individual paying for the length of his house, these drains could be cleaned out every 2nd or 3rd day by prisoners, and the manure heaped and sold would nearly pay for the keep of the cart and bullocks required for removing the filth to a place set aside outside the Town for this purpose. In respect to the other large villages it would be useless to attempt anything until we see our way of procuring funds.

Adverting to your Kanarese Yadast No. 60, dated 15th instant, conveying instructions about the constitution of Municipal and District Local Funds, I have the honor to inform you that the custom of levying duty on tobacco at the rate of 12 fanams per maund is, I am informed, confined only to the Towns of Mysore and Bangalore.

In Tumkur a tax of only 3½ fanams per maund is levied on tobacco, therefore no portion of the duty on tobacco can be appropriated for the Municipal Fund under the terms of the Ishtiar.

Under the head of unclaimed or confiscated Town lands or houses, nothing permanent can be expected from this, nothing was collected last year under this head.

Tumkur being so near Bangalore it is but seldom new settlers come into it, for which reason there is but little to be expected from competition for unclaimed sites and buildings.

The above being the only means at present available for supporting a Municipal establishment I am at a loss to see how it can be entertained unless the Commissioner would grant the sums levied from fines in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments, and fines for cattle trespass and the proceeds from the sale of unclaimed cattle to be carried to the head of the Municipal Fund. Under these four heads we might expect to realize throughout the Division a sum of Rs. 5,000. In the event of the Commissioner considering it advisable to impose further or new taxes, I shall be happy to meet his views and do all in my power in placing the proposition in the most conciliatory form before the inhabitants.

Letter No. 142, dated 22nd May, 1862 from Superintendent, Nagar Division, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 38 of the 3rd instant, and in reply to state that after having given the subject of the establishment of a Municipal Government in any of the Towns of this Division the fullest consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the introduction of a pure Municipal Government is totally impracticable as regards the Nagar Division.

2. In the first place, there is not a place in the Division deserving the name of a Town. In the 2nd place the population of the kusbas of the Taluks are for the most part so illiterate and I may say low in the social scale, that they could never be made to understand the benefits to be derived from Municipal Acts, and would view the idea of taxing themselves for Municipal purposes as a most extravagant proceeding. Even if the more wealthy and intelligent among them were able to appreciate the same their exceeding distrust of each other would at once deter them from accepting con amore the introduction of Municipal measures. In the 3rd place the general wealth of the community is too small; and the taxable inhabitants too few to admit of the taxation that would be paid by them being of much avail. In the 4th place were the measure to be peremptorily enforced there would be no end to the fearful squabbling as to how the proceeds of the taxes should be disposed of.

3. Such disputes are bad enough in the Provincial Towns at Home, but in this country it would be infinitely worse and awake a spirit of the deadliest revenge which nothing would assuage. Besides, nothing is so destructive to the peace and harmony of any place wherever it may be, whether in India or in England, as a party spirit raging therein, and nothing that I am aware of is so likely to create this in India as a Municipal Government. No dispute is so difficult to get at the bottom of in this country

as one in which a party spirit prevails and often no substantial justice can be administered from the willingness of the people to come forward and perjure themselves for the benefit of their party. If then a Municipal Government is likely to create a party spirit, and the existence of a party spirit is often subversive of the administration of justice, the introduction of one at the present time must be somewhat a precipitate act.

4. To make a Municipal Government practicable, there must be a town of some size carrying on a considerable trade with a tolerably large population of men of some wealth, bearing a high character for honesty and uprightness and genenal intelligence. In no one place in Naggur are all these *desiderata* to be had, and it would therefore be simply useless to attempt a Municipal Government in this Division.

5. An attempt however at something of the kind has been made by both Colonel Porter and myself when I had the honor to act for him during his absence on sick leave to England. During the prevalence of cholera some years ago Colonel Porter constituted a Committee, composed mostly of Brahmins and Catcherry Officials, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due cleansing of Shimoga, and other sanitary improvements, but it was found that the attention of this Committee was directed principally to the Brahmin portion of the place, and so it would be when different classes are nominated members of a Municipal Committee, each would fight for his own quarter, and could never be made to understand that one case was more urgent than another. In all such cases the voice of Government would have to come in to admit of action, a Government European Official sitting as a member of the Committee might perhaps produce a forced unanimity, and permit the work proposed being carried out without obstruction from the dissentients, but it could not and would not prevent the party spirit that would arise from the disputes in Council. In my own case I was anxious to widen the main streets of the town by covering the open drains in front of the houses, and I told the residents that I would undertake the labor with prisoners if the people would bring the stones. At first no objections were raised, under the impression that this was the order of the Superintendent, but gradually as the work progressed and especially when the Brahmins were called on to bring the stones they refused to do so, and as the work has never, I find, been carried out through the Brahmin street, I conclude it must have been found impossible to induce them to do what was asked of them. This will show the opposition that may be expected from even the more enlightened of the population to carry out any improvement by which their pockets are likely to be affected. Both will likewise prove that without a very strong intermixture of Government authority the measure is not likely to succeed.

6. At present therefore I think it is plain, that a pure Municipal Government is premature, and unsuited to this Division, in so far as it would in no way be appreciated owing to a want of intelligence in the people, and the likelihood of creating a party spirit, wherever introduced, which would be prejudicial to the interests and happiness of those exposed to its influence.

7. The Commissioner is further pleased to call on me for my opinion as to the best method of carrying out the views of Government; with regard to this I would respectfully submit that if I am right in what I have already said, only two other courses suggest themselves to me, an Octroi, and being content for the present with the instructions laid down in paras 4, 5, 8 and 9 of Circular No 44 of the 12th instant. The latter, which is by far the more preferable plan, paves the way for the introduction of a Municipal Government, and will be submitted to as the money derived from the fund intended for Municipal purposes has been so set aside by Government. The former if ordered and regulated by Government would also be easily collected under the impression it is a Government due, but if left to the people themselves to regulate, it would never give satisfaction and be a constant source of heart burning among them. An Octroi however if I understand it aright has one very great disadvantage in a wild district like this, where the demand in the market is comparatively so small, it will act as a disencouragement to the producers to come to market themselves as sellers, and encourage a few of the more enterprising and richer dealers, who would in a short time so command the market, by the power of wealth, in getting the producers under their thumbs on the advance system, as to be able to enhance the price of every article of consumption, and gain a complete monopoly and the petty dealers in the large markets would have to succumb and fly to smaller villages where Octroi is not known. Even the larger bazaars in Nagar are but very poorly supplied, and

owing to the sulky temperament of the people it is often difficult in some parts to get the commonest necessaries of life for money. They won't bring the things and think it a very great hardship to be made to sell them. On this account anything that will, or is likely to, tend to create such a state of affairs as above detailed regarding an Octroi, is to be deprecated.

8. On a consideration of all these circumstances, I am inclined to the opinion that nothing can well be done at present, as the sudden introduction of novelties however good and perfect in themselves meet with such little favor with the people, and until understood are always matters of consternation to them, and apt to provoke them, and cause the promulgation of all kinds of idle tales as to the intentions of Government and which it is extremely hard to persuade them are all false and malicio

Letter No. 151, dated 29th May 1862, from the Superintendent, Nagar Divisio to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

With reference to the last para of your Circular letter No. 44 of the 12th instant, I have the honor to forward a Kanarese Yadasht together with the statement therein called for.

2. I regret to observe from the statement that there are no funds at present available in this Division for Municipal purposes; I therefore beg to solicit the sanction of the Commissioner for permission to raise a fund by the sale proceeds of building sites in the Kusbas of the Taluks.

Letter No. 2691—G. 51, dated 16th August 1869. from the Officiating Secretary to Government, to the Superintendents Nandidrug and Nagar Divisio

With reference to the Notification No. 94, dated 16th instant, published at page 436 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st idem, requests that a list may be submitted of all Towns and villages to which the rules in question are proposed to be extended.

Notification No. 94, dated 16th August 1869.

The following list of offences punishable by Amildars under the Municipal Rules in those towns and villages to which these Rules have been extended by notification is published for information :—

Offences.	Penalty not exceeding. Rs.
1. Depositing filth on streets except in the morning till 8 A.M. ...	2
2. Allowing sewage to flow on public streets, or offensive matter to flow from any sewer or privy into a surface drain ...	3
3. Obstructing or encroaching on any street, or road, or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct	5 after being warned.
4. Taking up or displacing any pavement, or other materials, or the fences, or post of any street	5
5. Not removing a new projection, encroachment or obstruction against, or in front of any house after 14 days' notice	20
6. Keeping dirt, dung, ashes, night soil, or other offensive matter in any house or ground for more than 24 hours	5
7. Allowing any house, building, or land to be in a filthy state, or overgrown with noisome vegetation	2
8. Keeping swine so as to be a public nuisance ..	3
9. Making any unauthorized drain into any public sewer or drain ...	5
10. Throwing dirt, ashes, or night soil, into any sewer or drain ...	5
11. Fouling the water of any stream, tank, cistern, etc., by bathing, washing any animal or cloth, or skin or leather, or utensil, or other foul or offensive thing, or throwing any rubbish, or filth, or allowing any drains to flow into the same ...	10
12. Fouling water in any stream, tank, aqueduct, etc., under orders of the Board, by offensive trades	10
13. Injuring water works, or diverting water therefrom or any stream.	10
14. Keeping unwholesome food in any market, shop, etc. ...	10
15. Selling, or offering for sale unwholesome food or drink ...	10
16. Having in possession any unwholesome article for sale ...	10
17. Opening or using new burial, or burning places without license ...	30

NOTE.—No fine in excess of Rs. 5 to be levied by an Amildar on his own authority and without reference to, and confirmation by the Deputy Superintendent.

Docket No. 3103—172, dated 18th September 1869, from the Superintendent, Nagar Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
Your No. 2691—51, dated the 16th August last.

Shimoga.	Nagar.	Chitaldrug.
Benkipur.	Tirthahalli.	Hiriyur.
Channagiri.	Basawapatam.	Davangere.
Honnalli.	Hole Honnur.	Powgdur.
Nyamti.	Chikmagalur.	Boedihal.
Udagani.	Cudur.	Hosadurga.
Siralkoppa.	Birur.	Holalkere.
Shikarpur.	Banaver.	Cankuppa.
Sorab.	Tarikere.	Molakalmuru.
Sagar.	Yedahalli.	

With reference to the above, has the honor to append in the margin a list of the towns and villages to which the rules published at page 436 of the *Mysore Gazette* may be extended.

Notification No. 3397—D. 504, dated 25th September 1869.

The Municipal Rules published in Notification No. 94 of the 16th August 1869, are extended to the following towns and villages in the Nagar Division :—

1. Shimoga.	11. Nagar.	21. Chitaldrug.
2. Benkipur.	12. Tirthahalli.	22. Hiriyur.
3. Channagiri.	13. Basavapatna.	23. Davangere.
4. Honnali.	14. Hole Honnur.	24. Pavagada.
5. Nyamti.	15. Chikmagalur.	25. Budihalu.
6. Udagani.	16. Kadur.	26. Hosdurga.
7. Siralkoppa.	17. Birur.	27. Holalkere.
8. Shikarpur.	18. Banavara.	28. Kanakuppe.
9. Sorab.	19. Tarikere.	29. Molakalmuru.
10. Sagar.	20. Yedahalli.	

Copy of the foregoing is forwarded to the Superintendent Nagar Division, with reference to his docket No. 3103—172, dated 18th instant.

No. 3682—342, dated 11th November 1869, from the Superintendent, Nandidrug Division to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

In reply to your partly Circular No. 2691—Gen. 51 of the 16th August last, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of towns and villages in the Nandidrug Division to which the Municipal Rules referred to in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 94 of the 16th idem, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st are proposed by the Deputy Superintendents to be extended.

2. I beg to add that I think it would be well to confine the application of the Rules to Taluk Kusbas and perhaps half a dozen other places of note or importance in each District.

3. It would, I think, be placing too much power in the hands of minor officials to introduce the Rules promiscuously into a vast number of small towns scarcely larger than villages as suggested for the Kolar and Bangalore Districts; efficient supervision and control could scarcely be expected in such cases.

List of Towns and Villages in the Nandidrug Division to which the Municipal Rules are proposed to be extended under Notification No. 94, dated 16th August 1869, published at page 46 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st idem :—

No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.	No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.
	BANGALORE DISTRICT.		1	Devanhalli	Devanhalli.
1	Bangalore	Agara.	2		Vadigenahalli.
1	Hoskote	Hoskote.	3		Jungamkote
2		Hindiganal.	4		Kayamgutta Kailnur.
3		Tavarekere.	1	Dodballapur ...	Dodballapur
4		Sulibele.	2		Malekote.
5		Nandagudi.	3		Tubgere.
6		Codgodi.	4		Rajaghatta.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.
1	Nelamangala	Nelamangala.
2		Dabbspete.
3		Teppadabegur.
4		Doddabele.
5		Heggunda.
6		Tamagondal.
7		Hesserghatta.
8		Sarvamaniem Sivagange.
9		Sondekoppa.
1	Magadi ...	Magadi.
2		Muttugondahalli.
3		Solur.
4		Gudemaranhalli.
5		Kudur.
1	Kankanhalli ...	Kankanhalli.
2		Kudihalli.
3		Mullahalli.
4		Harohalli.
5		Marlavadi.
6		Somenahalli.
1	Channapatna ...	Channapatna.
2		Virupakshipur.
3		Malur.
4		Baivur.
1	Closepet ...	Closepet.
2		Survamaniem Kaggalipur.
1	Anekal ...	Anekal.
2		Haragadde.
3		Indalwadi.
4		Attibele.
5		Summundur.
6		Iggalur.
1	Kengeri ...	Kengeri.
2		Tavarekere.
3		Bidadi.
4		Ramuhalli.
1	Sarjapur ...	Sarjapura.
2		Ooskur.
3		Wurtur.
4		Baigur.
5		Dommasandra.
6		Gottigere.
7		Eppigode.
1	Yelahanka	Yelahanka.
2		Banavar.
3		Krishnarajpura

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1		Kolar.
2		Vakkaleri.
3		Vemgal
4	Kolar—contd.	Huttur.
5		Madavadi.
6		Holur.
7		Sugatur.
8		Haru.
1	Betmangala	Betmangala.
2		Tayluru.
3		Budikote.
4		Uriga.
5		Kyasumballi.
6		Sundarapalya.
7		Kamsandra.
8		Budikante.
9		Bowringpet.
[illegible]	Srinivaspur ...	Eyalpand.
2		Srinivaspur.
3		Yeldur.
4		Somayajalapalli.
5		Nelavanki.
6		Nambehalli.
7		Addahallu.
8		Konur.
9		Dalasanur.
1	Mulbagal ...	Mulbagal.
2		Duggsundra.
3		Bairhuru
4		Advani.
5		Mallinayakanhalli.
6		Huttanur.
7		Nangali.
1	Gudibanda ...	Gudibanda.
2		Palya.
3		Mandigal
4		Namgondlu.
5		Somanhalli.
6		Nagaragere.
1	Sidlaghatta ...	Sidlaghatta.
2		Basettihalli.
3		Munganhalli.
4		Burudagunte.
5		Malluru.
6		Ganjigunte.
7		Bagatarhalli.
8		Korlaparti.
[illegible]		Sadli.
1	Chikballapur	Nandi.
2		Manchenabele.
3		Avati.
4		Periyasandra.
5		Manchenhalli.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.
6	Chikballapur—contd.	Purnasagara.
7		Chikballapur.
1	Malur ...	Malur.
2		Narasapura.
3		Masti.
4		Tekal.
5		Kudiyanur.
6		Lakkur.
7		Halidenhalli.
1	Gummansyakanapalya.	Yellampalli.
2		Baganihalli.
3		Puligallu.
4		Mittemari.
5		Palya.
6		Gulur.
7		Bilur.
8		Chelur.
1	Ambajidurga ...	Chintamani.
2		Murgamale.
3		Kaivara.
4		Kurbur.
5	Ambajidurga—contd.	Irgampalli.
6		Ambajidurga.
1	Goribidnur	Goribidnur.
2		Hosur.
3		Bommasandra.
4		Thondebhavi.
5		Varavani.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1	Tumkur ...	Tumkur Kusba.
2		Gulur.
3		Kaitsunder.
4		Bellavi.
1	Koratagere ...	Koratagere Kusba.
1	Maddagiri ...	Maddagiri do
1	Chiknayakanhalli....	Chiknayakanhalli Kusba.
1	Sira ...	Sira do
1	Kunigal ...	Kunigal. do
1	Kadaba ...	Kadaba do
1	Turuvekere	Turuvekere do
1	Honnavalli ..	Honnavalli do
1	Huliyurdurga	Huliyurdurga do

IX
Vi.1

Notification No. 146, dated the 17th November 1869.

The Municipal Rules, published in Notification No. 94 of the 16th August 1869 are extended to the following Towns and Villages in the Nundidroog Division.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

1. Hoskote.
2. Kadgodi.
3. Devanhalli.
4. Dodballapur.
5. Nelamangala.
6. Magadi.
7. Kankanhalli.
8. Channapatna.
9. Closepet.
10. Anekal.
11. Kengeri.
12. Bidadi.
13. Sarjapur.
14. Yelahanka.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar.
2. Bowringpet.
3. Srinivaspur.
4. Mulbagal.
5. Gudibanda.
6. Sidlaghatta.
7. Chikballapur.
8. Malur.
9. Yellampalli.
10. Chintamani.
11. Goribidnur.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1. Tumkur.
2. Koratagere.
3. Maddagiri.
4. Chiknayakanhalli.
5. Sira.
6. Kunigal.
7. Kadaba.
8. Turuvekere.
9. Honnavalli.
10. Huliyurdurga.

Please Correct Carefully
1000 only
a order ~~500~~ Copies
be struck off.

Do so

28/2/03

This proof ~~Committee Minutes~~
to the Secretary per Assistant
as per his order ~~on the 28th~~
below.
28.2.03
28/2/03

No. 15-38-15-37 & 27/10/03.
G.O. No. 341-96

Serial No.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE FORMATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

NOTE

The earliest reference in regard to the Municipal Administration in the Province was the despatch of the Secretary of State for India No. 41, dated 30th April 1860, to the address of the Government of India. In this, information was called for as to the towns within the limits of the several Lieutenant-Governorships and Commissionerships under the supervision of the Government of India, in which a system of Municipal Government had been adopted and as to the extent to which Natives and Europeans were admitted thereto and result thereof. This having been received * through the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, the then Commissioner replied ¶ that none of the towns of Mysore had yet expressed any desire for Municipal Government.

* No. 1193—2026, dated 10th June 1860.

¶ No. 156, dated 14th August 1860.

2. Subsequently in 1861, an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in regard to the introduction of a system of Municipal Administration was †forwarded to the Superintendents of Divisions and Police for information and in 1862, the attention of these Officers was drawn to it in Commissioner's Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, and they were requested to submit their views as to the practicability of establishing Municipal Government in any of the towns of their respective Divisions and the best method of carrying out the views of Government.

† No. 88, dated 10th May 1861.

3. On 16th October 1861, (No. 2217—1861-62) the Chief Engineer of Mysore, forwarded to the Commissioner, a declaration signed by landed proprietors of Bangalore binding themselves to abide by the Municipal Act No. XXVI of 1850. The Municipality of Bangalore City was formed $ with a Committee of 9 Members. At the meeting held on 27th March 1862, Mr. Vijayarangam Naidoo was elected as President and Mr. B. Krishniengar as Vice-President. The Commissioner sanctioned the imposition of a tax of 4 annas an "Ankanam" on the inhabitants for Municipal purposes. The duties of the Committee were defined by the Superintendent of the Bangalore Division in his Memorandum No. 145, dated 6th May 1862, which was submitted to the Commissioner. The formal order of the Commissioner sanctioning the formation of this important Municipality is not unfortunately available in the General Records.

$ Letter No. 145, dated 6th May 1862, from the Superintendent, Bangalore Division.

4. The Superintendent of Nagar in reply to the Commissioner's Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, stated ‡ that none of the villages in his Division was then fit for Municipal Administration and when it should be introduced, it should be managed by having recourse to the levy of Octroi duty, as people were averse to contribute from their pockets for the cleanliness of the towns and in his subsequent communication No. 151, dated 29th May 1862, he requested sanction to raise a fund for Municipal purposes by the sale proceeds of building sites in the Kasbas of Taluks.

‡ Letter No. 142, dated 22nd May 1862.

5. The Superintendent of Chitaldrug Division stated § that Natives would not contribute a pie towards the cleanliness of their villages and that no permanent revenue could be realized from sale of sites, and no portion of the duty on tobacco could be appropriated for Municipal purposes and suggested that fines levied in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments, fines for cattle trespass and the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle might be credited to the Municipal fund.

§ No. 21, dated 21st May 1862.

6. With Commissioners' Notification No. 94, dated 16th August 1869, the list of offences punishable by Amildars under the Municipal Rules in those towns and villages into which those rules have been extended by Notification was published

for information and with reference thereto, the Superintendent of Nundydurg and Nagar Divisions were requested* to submit lists of all towns and villages to which the Rules in question were proposed to be extended. Accordingly lists of such towns and villages in Nundydurg and Nagar Divisions were received with their Nos. 3682—342 & 3103—172, dated 12th November 1869 and 18th September 1869, respectively, and the Commissioner accorded his sanction to the Municipal Rules referred to being extended to Shimoga and other towns in Nagar as recommended by him, (*Vide* Circular No. 3397—504, dated 25th September 1869). Except this there is no general order constituting these minor Municipalities.

No. 2691—51, dated 16th August 1869.

MARCH 1903. (Sd.) H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.

I. Letter dated 6th June 1860, from Lord H. Ulick Browne, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal and North Western Provinces.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a Judicial Despatch No. 41, dated the 30th April last, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and to request that you will have the goodness, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to furnish in the prescribed form the information therein called for, regarding the adoption of a system of Municipal Government in the Mofussil towns.

Home Departt. Judicial.

2. I am also desired to ask for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to the measure of success which has attended the working of the system, and whether, so far as it has been carried out, it has proved acceptable to the people.

No. 1193.

Copy of the Despatch and of the foregoing letter forwarded to the Foreign Department, whence the necessary further orders will be issued.

No. 2026, dated Fort William, 6th June 1860.

Copy forwarded for the information and guidance of the Commissioner of Mysore.

No. 41, dated London, the 30th April 1860, from the Right Honorable Sir Charles Wood, Bart. G. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

I have to request that you will call for and submit to me, with as little delay as practicable, returns showing in what towns within the limits of the several Lieutenant-Governorship's and Commissionerships under the immediate supervision of the Government of India, a system of Municipal Government has been adopted; how far Natives are admitted thereto, as well as Europeans, and with what result.

2. The information may be supplied, as far as practicable, according to the accompanying form, in addition to which I shall be glad to receive an expression of your own views as to the measure of success which has attended the working of the system, and whether, so far as it has been carried, it has proved acceptable to the people.

District.	Town.	Date of Introduction of Municipal Government.	Act under which Municipal Government was introduced.	Annual amount of funds raised.	Whether by House assessment, Town duties or other means.	Commission how composed showing number of Europeans and Natives.	Remarks showing in general terms improvements effected in the towns brought under Municipal Government.

II. Letter No. 156, dated 14th August 1860, from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In reply to Lord. H. U. Browne's letter No. 1193 of the 16th June, I have the honor to transmit herewith a blank form and I would beg respectfully to represent for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council that none of the towns within the Territories of Mysore have yet expressed any desire for Municipal Government.

III. No. 926, dated 10th April 1861, Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, (Judicial).

READ AGAIN—the Secretary of State's Judicial Despatch No. 41 of 1860, dated the 30th April, requesting information as to the extent to which a system of Municipal Government has been introduced within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William and the several Non-Regulation Provinces under the control of the Government of India, together with the opinion of this Government as to the measure of success which has attended the working of the system, and whether, so far as it has been carried, it has proved acceptable to the people.

READ AGAIN—the following communications, requesting the local Governments and Administrations to furnish the information required by the Secretary of State:—

To Government of Bengal No. 1069, dated 6th June 1860.
To Government of North West Province No. 1209, dated 6th June 1860.
To Foreign Department No. 1193, dated 6th June 1860.

READ—the following replies to the foregoing call:—

(1) From the Government of Bengal, No. 6628, dated 12th December 1860.
(2) Ditto of the North West Province, No. 1201A, dated 22nd October 1860.
(3) From the Foreign Department, (Punjab) No. 5133, dated 31st October 1860.
(4) Ditto, (Oude) No. 90, dated 11th December 1860.
(5) Ditto, (Hyderabad) No. 3577, dated 22nd August 1860.
(6) Ditto, (Nagpore) No. 2571, dated 10th July 1860.
(7) Ditto, (Mysore) No. 3738, dated 30th August 1860.
(8) Ditto, (Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces) No. 3006, dated 27th July 1860.

READ—an Abstract Statement of the foregoing returns, prepared in this office.

READ—Judicial Despatch No. 33 of 1861, dated the 2nd April, transmitting the foregoing returns and statement to the Secretary of State.

It appears from the returns above mentioned that a system of Municipal Government has been but partially introduced in Bengal, and yet more sparingly in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab. There is no doubt, some difficulty in persuading the Natives of India to submit voluntarily to taxation for purposes of Municipal Government but the Governor General in Council believes that when the measure is once established, the people are for the most part easily reconciled to it, and as there are large Towns, particularly in the Punjab, in which considerable sums are collected from the people and expended on conservancy and local improvements, independently of the introduction of Act No. XXVI of 1850, or of any real Municipal Government, His Excellency in Council is inclined to think that more might probably have been done in this Presidency for the establishment of Municipal Administration, had the local Governments and their officers exerted more freely their just influence for the purpose.

The apparent unwillingness which the people of India generally manifest when taxation for Municipal improvements is first proposed to them will usually be found to proceed from one or other of the following causes:—

(1) General distrust of any novelty.

(2) Want of a clear understanding as to the objects and intentions of Government, and general distrust of the machinery proposed for raising and expending taxes.

(3) Want of appreciation of the objects proposed.

Therefore to overcome the difficulty of establishing and working a good municipality it is necessary to satisfy a Native community—

1st—That it is desirable for them, as a body, to have good, well made roads, abundant water-supply, clean streets, well lighted and watched by a good Police—(these being the main objects of Act XXVI of 1850).

2ndly—That the measures proposed will enable them to obtain these objects.

3rdly—That the tax payers will really have a fair voice in the raising and the appropriation of the necessary funds.

In establishing Municipal Government, as a general rule, the best course to adopt is—

(1) That the people having had what is wanted carefully and deliberately explained to them, should be consulted as to the form of the necessary taxation, *e. g.*, by Octroi, House tax, Poll tax etc., and that their wishes should be really consulted, and not set aside for any fancy of the Government officials of the time being.

(2) That the custody and disbursement of the money should be under the control and on the responsibility of the Executive officers of Government, but that the fullest publicity should be given to the accounts, the tax payers being clearly informed as to all details.

(3) That the officers of Government should be guided as to the works to which the funds shall be devoted, mainly by the wishes of the tax payers, before whom the list of the proposed works should be laid, and the cost of the works executed duly reported.

There can be no difficulty in having all classes of the community represented in proportion to their influence or importance, by one or more of the headmen of each nation, caste, trade, or calling. It will always be advisable to have a division of this representative body, the whole body meeting at least once a year to pass accounts submitted, to vote all large sums to be expended in the coming year, and to decide all general questions, a select committee composed of the more intelligent and influential men of business, acting as an executive body under the general control of the local Magistrate or one of his best assistants.

Large towns should be divided into wards with a common general representative body and separate executive bodies for each ward.

Where a few such rules are observed, the Governor General in Council believes that Municipal Institutions are as well adapted to the feelings and tendencies of the people of India as to those of Europeans.

As the very desirable object of creating a wish on the part of the people for the establishment of Municipal Administration may be best and most surely attained by personal influence discreetly and properly used, the Governor General in Council calls the attention of the local Governments and Administrations to the fact that hitherto this appears to have been turned to very little account, and requests them to stimulate their officers to give more effect to it.

It is urged by some officers well acquainted with the feelings of the native community that Act XXVI of 1850 would be more generally resorted to if there were less restriction as to the objects of public utility to which funds raised under the Act might be legally devoted, and if an option were permitted to the tax-payers to spend any portion they pleased of the sum raised, on such objects as schools, public hospitals or dispensaries and public works other than those specified in the Act.

The Governor General in Council will be glad to receive the opinions of the local Governments and their most experienced officers on this subject, with special reference to the best safe-guards for ensuring that zealous officers will pay due attention to the ascertained wishes of the local community.

ORDERED—that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and to the Foreign Department, for information and further orders.

ORDERED ALSO—that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay for information with reference to the Despatches of the Secretary of State to those Governments noted on the margin, and with a request that they will favor the Government of India with information as to the working of the Act and on the other points noted in the Resolution.

To Fort St. George, No. 13, 1860, dated 30th April.
To Bombay, No. 10, 1860, dated 30th April.

No. 1944, dated 20th April 1861, from Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Mysore for information and guidance in continuation of No. 2026, dated 16th June last.

No. 88, dated 10th May 1861, from the Secretary to the Mysore Commissioner.

Copy of the foregoing is forwarded to the Superintendents of the four Divisions and Police, for information.

IV. Letter No. 2217—61-62, dated the 16th October 1861, from Colonel E. Lawford, Chief Engineer in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

I have the honor to forward for the information and for such measures as the Officiating Commissioner may consider it necessary to adopt a * letter from the late Executive Engineer, Bangalore Circle, with an † enclosure from the Landed Proprietors of Bangalore who have expressed their willingness to the establishment of a Municipality and to abide by the Municipal Act No. XXVI of 1850.

*No. 399 of 30th August 1859.
†22nd August 1859.

Letter No. 399, dated 30th August 1859, from Captain J. Puckle, Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, to the Chief Engineer in Mysore.

In reply to your Circular No. 652, dated 25th July 1859, enclosing a copy of the Order of Government on the subject of Municipal Commission in towns and calling on me for my opinion as to whether the inhabitants of any town in my Range would be willing to avail themselves of the offer therein contained, I have the honor to enclose a paper signed by several of the influential Landed Proprietors and householders of this station, who are most willing and anxious that such an institution should be established in Bangalore.

2. I am told on authority, that I cannot doubt that if a public meeting were convened, the expression would be probably unanimous in favor of a Municipality.

3. Several influential persons of the Native community, have voluntarily come forward and have moreover stated that they are willing to be rateably taxed, to support it.

4. I hope in a few days to send you another list representing the entire voice of the European, Eurasian and Native community on the subject.

V. Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, from the Secretary to the Commissioner to the Superintendents of the Bangalore, Ashtagram, Nuggur and Chitaldroog Divisions and Police.

I have the honor by desire of the Commissioner to call your attention to the Government Circular forwarded to you on the 10th May 1861 and to request you to submit without delay your views, as to the practicability of establishing Municipal Government in any of the towns of your Division and I am directed to add that the Commissioner will be glad to learn, what in your opinion, would be the best method of carrying out the views of Government.

No. 1614, dated 20th April 1861

VI. Letter No. 148, dated 6th May 1862, from Major R. S. Dobbs, Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Raja of Mysore.

I have the honor to acknowledge Circular letter 38 of the 3rd instant calling my attention to the Municipal question and calling for my views on the practicability of establishing Municipal Government in any of the towns in this Division and the best method for carrying out the views of Government.

The subject of Municipal Government has occupied my attention for many years and was repeatedly brought by me before the respectable inhabitants of [illegible], who professed to enter into my views, and many years ago agreed to being taxed according to a certain scale which had been prepared by a Committee chosen from the respectable inhabitants and the principal Division Officers. The scheme broke down owing to the impossibility of rendering the self-imposed tax by [illegible] agency, a failure which (as far as I know) has always been the fate of self-imposed contributions for educational or any other purpose.

I am satisfied that the system of Municipal taxation imposed by authority which the late Officiating Commissioner [illegible] for the town of Bangalore by his letter No. 40 of the 13th March last, is alone [illegible] practicable in this Territory.

In the towns noted in the margin Municipal Government may, I think be eventually established, but only by [illegible] [illegible] and it may be [illegible] to watch the working of the present at Bangalore before it is extended to any of the smaller towns.

Doddaballapur.	[illegible]
Chikballapur.	Malur.
Devanhalli.	Nelamangala.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Nelamangala.	Kolar.

I have further to submit a copy of the rules which have been drawn up for the guidance of the Bangalore Municipal Board and would explain that the [illegible] [illegible] by Captain Hay himself as individuals possessing the respect of the inhabitants generally, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

For the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Pettah of Bangalore, Captain Hay [illegible] Municipal purposes and the [illegible] of a Board to manage them.

Captain Hay [illegible] a Committee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Head [illegible] and [illegible] Bangalore Division [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]

Captain Hay's letter of the 24th March 1862 and the replies thereto dated 26th idem and six others named as follows: Chennashetty, Yacambru Sowjee, Ramaswamy Shetty, Gerryappa Shetty, Moneyanna Shetty, Moonshi Subder Beg. Two extra members named Doddachannappa and Kalsiah as "Kotal" in case of sickness etc., of the permanent members, were also appointed.

A meeting of these members was held at the Fouz Katcherry Dewankhana on the 27th March, when they elected C. Vijia Rungam Naidu as President and B. Kristnaiyengar as Vice-President and with reference to the resolutions then determined upon, an establishment to conduct the Municipal affairs under orders of the Board, was recommended to the Superintendent of Bangalore, who kindly sanctioned it, *vide* his Kanarese Yadasht of the 28th March 1862, and was also pleased to place the scavengers and kamati establishments under the orders of the Committee.

It is now necessary to describe the duties of the Board and the relation in which they stand to the Amildar and Superintendent.

The Board should assemble once or twice every week on any day and at any hour which may be most convenient to them, in order to discuss and determine what is required to be done for the cleanliness and improvement of the Town.

They are to order and supervise the work done by the fixed "Kamatee" establishment, and see that these people and the scavengers are strictly employed in the work for which they are specially appointed.

The Municipal fund should be held in deposit in the Amildar's Katcherry and the Board can, without obtaining the Superintendent's permission, sanction the expenditure of an amount not exceeding fifty Rupees on any work of utility in the Town. If the amount of expenditure exceeds fifty Rupees the Board should obtain the sanction of the Superintendent.

All orders passed by the Board regarding the works either to be done by the fixed establishment of kamatis or by the expenditure of any amount out of the Municipal fund, should be sent to the Amildar who is to carry out the execution of those works; and the Board can supervise them.

The Board are at liberty to call upon the Amildar for any information regarding the Municipal fund whenever they consider it necessary to do so.

The Board should at the close of the year submit to the Superintendent a Report showing the collection and expenditure of the Municipal fund during the past year.

In case of there being any necessity for an additional establishment or for the augmentation of the pay of any individual they should submit the matter for the consideration and sanction of the Superintendent.

In case of there being difference of opinion among the members of the Board the conclusion arrived at by the majority should be carried out.

The Board are to report on the absence of or irregular conduct of any individual belonging to the fixed establishment who are placed under their supervision.

These Rules are approved and to be carried into effect from the 1st May 1862.

The necessary instructions to be issued to that effect.

(Sd.) R. S. DOBBS.

VII. Letter No. 21, dated 21st May 1862 from the Officiating Superintendent, Chitaldrug Division to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, Bangalore.

In reply to your Circular No. 38, dated 3rd May 1862, I have the honor to express my regret that the Government Circular therein alluded to has not been replied to sooner.

I am of opinion if funds can be provided many Sanitary improvements may be adopted, and which the Natives in time may learn to appreciate, but the difficulty arises in procuring funds. I feel perfectly satisfied on one point that, the Natives will not pay an anna towards assisting in keeping their village clean. It was tried here by Major Dobbs, the Head Sheristadar being head of the Committee; after a few weeks the whole scheme broke down for want of funds.

I myself tried to induce the inhabitants of Hassan to raise a subscription to clean the town during a season they were suffering very severely from cholera. I had all the headmen up to my quarters, and reasoned with them. They signed their names with some 500 others promising to pay certain sums from 1 anna to 8 annas monthly, but I never succeeded in collecting a farthing with regard to the town of Tumkur. I think I might succeed in getting the people to agree to pay for an open brick and chunam drain in front of their houses, each individual paying for the length of his house, these drains could be cleaned out every 2nd or 3rd day by prisoners, and the manure heaped and sold would nearly pay for the keep of the cart and bullocks required for removing the filth to a place set aside outside the town for his purpose. In respect to the other large villages it would be useless to attempt anything until we see our way of procuring funds.

Adverting to your Kanarese Yadast No. 60, dated 15th instant, conveying instructions about the constitution of Municipal and District Local Funds, I have the honor to inform you that the custom of levying duty on tobacco at the rate of 12 fanams per maund is, I am informed, confined only to the Towns of Mysore and Bangalore.

In Tumkur a tax of only 3¾ fanams per maund is levied on tobacco, therefore no portion of the duty on tobacco can be appropriated for the Municipal Fund under the terms of the Ishtihar.

Under the head of unclaimed or confiscated town lands or houses, nothing permanent can be expected from this, nothing was collected last year under this head.

Tumkur being so near Bangalore it is but seldom new settlers come into it, for which reason there is but little to be expected from competition for unclaimed sites and buildings.

The above being the only means at present available for supporting a Municipal establishment I am at a loss to see how it can be entertained unless the Commissioner would grant the sums levied from fines in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments, and fines for cattle trespass and the proceeds from the sale of unclaimed cattle to be carried to the head of the Municipal Fund. Under these four heads we might expect to realize throughout the Division a sum of Rs. 5,000. In the event of the Commissioner considering it advisable to impose further or new taxes, I shall be happy to meet his views and do all in my power in placing the proposition in the most conciliatory form before the inhabitants.

Letter No. 142, dated 22nd May 1862, from Superintendent, Nagar Division, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 38 of the 3rd instant, and in reply to state that after having given the subject of the establishment of a Municipal Government in any of the towns of this Division the fullest consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the introduction of a pure Municipal Government is totally impracticable as regards the Nagar Division.

2. In the first place, there is not a place in the Division deserving the name of a town. In the 2nd place the population of the kasbas of the taluks are for the most part so illiterate and I may say low in the social scale, that they could never be made to understand the benefits to be derived from Municipal Acts, and would view the idea of taxing themselves for Municipal purposes as a most extravagant proceeding. Even if the more wealthy and intelligent among them were able to appreciate the same their exceeding distrust of each other would at once deter them from accepting *con amore* the introduction of Municipal measures. In the 3rd place the general wealth of the community is too small, and the taxable inhabitants too few to admit of the taxation that would be paid by them being of much avail. In the 4th place were the measure to be peremptorily enforced there would be no end to the fearful squabbling as to how the proceeds of the taxes should be disposed of.

3. Such disputes are bad enough in the Provincial Towns at Home, but in this country it would be infinitely worse and awake a spirit of the deadliest revenge which nothing would assuage. Besides, nothing is so destructive to the peace and harmony of any place wherever it may be, whether in India or in England, as a party spirit raging therein, and nothing that I am aware of is so likely to create this in India as a Municipal Government. No dispute is so difficult to get at the bottom of in this country

as one in which a party spirit prevails and often no substantial justice can be administered from the willingness of the people to come forward and perjure themselves for the benefit of their party. If then a Municipal Government is likely to create a party spirit, and the existence of a party spirit is often subversive of the administration of justice, the introduction of one at the present time must be somewhat a precipitate act.

4. To make a Municipal Government practicable, there must be a town of some size carrying on a considerable trade with a tolerably large population of men of some wealth, bearing a high character for honesty and uprightness and general intelligence. In no one place in Naggur are all these *desiderata* to be had, and it would therefore be simply useless to attempt a Municipal Government in this Division.

5. An attempt however at something of the kind has been made by both Colonel Porter and myself when I had the honor to act for him during his absence on sick leave to England. During the prevalence of cholera some years ago Colonel Porter constituted a Committee, composed mostly of Brahmins and Catcherry Officials, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due cleansing of Shimoga, and other sanitary improvements, but it was found that the attention of this Committee was directed principally to the Brahmin portion of the place, and so it would be when different classes are nominated members of a Municipal Committee, each would fight for his own quarter, and could never be made to understand that one case was more urgent than another. In all such cases the voice of Government would have to come in to admit of action, a Government European Official sitting as a member of the Committee might perhaps produce a forced unanimity, and permit the work proposed being carried out without obstruction from the dissentients, but it could not and would not prevent the party spirit that would arise from the disputes in Council. In my own case I was anxious to widen the main streets of the town by covering the open drains in front of the houses, and I told the residents that I would undertake the labor with prisoners if the people would bring the stones. At first no objections were raised, under the impression that this was the order of the Superintendent, but gradually as the work progressed and especially when the Brahmins were called on to bring the stones they refused to do so, and as the work has never, I find, been carried out through the Brahmin street, I conclude it must have been found impossible to induce them to do what was asked of them. This will show the opposition that may be expected from even the more enlightened of the population to carry out any improvement by which their pockets are likely to be affected. Both will likewise prove that without a very strong intermixture of Government authority the measure is not likely to succeed.

6. At present therefore I think it is plain, that a pure Municipal Government is premature, and unsuited to this Division, in so far as it would in no way be appreciated owing to a want of intelligence in the people, and the likelihood of creating a party spirit, wherever introduced, which would be prejudicial to the interests and happiness of those exposed to its influence.

7. The Commissioner is further pleased to call on me for my opinion as to the best method of carrying out the views of Government; with regard to this I would respectfully submit that if I am right in what I have already said, only two other courses suggest themselves to me, an Octroi, and being content for the present with the instructions laid down in paras 4, 5, 8 and 9 of Circular No 44 of the 12th instant. The latter, which is by far the more preferable plan, paves the way for the introduction of a Municipal Government, and will be submitted to as the money derived from the fund intended for Municipal purposes has been so set aside by Government. The former if ordered and regulated by Government would also be easily collected under the impression it is a Government due, but if left to the people themselves to regulate, it would never give satisfaction and be a constant source of heart burning among them. An Octroi however if I understand it aright has one very great disadvantage in a wild district like this, where the demand in the market is comparatively so small it will act as a discouragement to the producers to come to market themselves as sellers, and encourage a few of the more enterprising and richer dealers, who would in a short time so command the market, by the power of wealth, in getting the producers under their thumbs on the advance system, as to be able to enhance the price of every article of consumption, and gain a complete monopoly and the petty dealers in the large markets would have to succumb and fly to smaller villages where Octroi is not known. Even the larger bazaars in Nagar are but very poorly supplied, and

owing to the sulky temperament of the people it is often difficult in some parts to get the commonest necessaries of life for money. They won't bring the things and think it a very great hardship to be made to sell them. On this account anything that will, or is likely to, tend to create such a state of affairs as above detailed regarding an Octroi, is to be deprecated.

8. On a consideration of all these circumstances, I am inclined to the opinion that nothing can well be done at present, as the sudden introduction of novelties however good and perfect in themselves meet with such little favor with the people, and until understood are always matters of consternation to them, and apt to provoke them, and cause the promulgation of all kinds of idle tales as to the intentions of Government and which it is extremely hard to persuade them are all false and malicious.

Letter No. 151, dated 29th May 1862, from the Superintendent, Nagar Division, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

With reference to the last para of your Circular letter No. 44 of the 12th instant, I have the honor to forward a Kanarese Yadasht together with the statement therein called for.

2. I regret to observe from the statement that there are no funds at present available in this Division for Municipal purposes; I therefore beg to solicit the sanction of the Commissioner for permission to raise a fund by the sale proceeds of building sites in the Kusbas of the Taluks.

Letter No. 2691—G. 51, dated 16th August 1869, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, to the Superintendents, Nandidrug and Nagar Divisions.

With reference to the Notification No. 94, dated 16th instant, published at page 436 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st idem, requests that a list may be submitted of all towns and villages to which the Rules in question are proposed to be extended.

Notification No. 94, dated 16th August 1869.

The following list of offences punishable by Amildars under the Municipal Rules in those towns and villages to which these Rules have been extended by notification is published for information :—

Offences.	Penalty not exceeding. Rs.
1. Depositing filth on streets except in the morning till 8 A.M. ...	2
2. Allowing sewage to flow on public streets, or offensive matter to flow from any sewer or privy into a surface drain ...	3
3. Obstructing or encroaching on any street, or road, or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct	5 after being warned.
4. Taking up or displacing any pavement, or other materials, or the fences, or post of any street	5
5. Not removing a new projection, encroachment or obstruction against, or in front of any house after 14 days' notice ...	20
6. Keeping dirt, dung, ashes, night soil, or other offensive matter in any house or ground for more than 24 hours	5
7. Allowing any house, building, or land to be in a filthy state, or overgrown with noisome vegetation	2
8. Keeping swine so as to be a public nuisance	3
9. Making any unauthorized drain into any public sewer or drain ...	5
10. Throwing dirt, ashes, or night soil, into any sewer or drain ..	5
11. Fouling the water of any stream, tank, cistern, etc., by bathing, washing any animal or cloth, or skin or leather, or utensil, or other foul or offensive thing, or throwing any rubbish, or filth, or allowing any drains to flow into the same ...	10
12 Fouling water in any stream, tank, aqueduct, etc., under orders of the Board, by offensive trades	10
13. Injuring water works, or diverting water therefrom or any stream	10
14. Keeping unwholesome food in any market, shop, etc.	10
15. Selling, or offering for sale unwholesome food or drink ...	10
16. Having in possession any unwholesome article for sale ...	10
17. Opening or using any burial, or burning places without license ...	30

NOTE.—No fine in excess of [illegible] to be levied by an Amildar on his own authority and without reference to, and confirmation by the [illegible].

Docket No. 3103—172, dated 18th September 1869, from the Superintendent, Nagar Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
Your No. 2691—51, dated the 16th August last.

With reference to the above, has the honor to append in the margin a list of the towns and villages to which the Rules published at page 436 of the *Mysore Gazette* may be extended.

Shimoga.	Nagar.	Chitaldrug.
Benkipur.	Tirthahalli.	Hiriyur
Channagiri.	Baswapatam.	Davangere.
Honnalli.	Hole Honnur.	Powghur.
Nyamti.	Chikmagalur.	Boodihal.
Udagani.	Cudur.	Hosadurga.
Siralkoppa.	Birur.	Holalkere.
Shikarpur.	Banavar.	Caukuppa.
Sorab.	Tarikere.	Molakalmuru.
Sagar.	Yedahalli.	

Notification No. 3397—D. 504, dated 25th September 1869.

The Municipal Rules published in Notification No. 94 of the 16th August 1869, are extended to the following towns and villages in the Nagar Division :—

1. Shimoga.	11. Nagar.	21. Chitaldrug.
2. Benkipur.	12. Tirthahalli.	22. Hiriyur.
3. Channagiri.	13. Basavapatna.	23. Davangere.
4. Honnali.	14. Hole Honnur.	24. Pavagada.
5. Nyamti.	15. Chikmagalur.	25. Budihalu.
6. Udagani.	16. Kadur.	26. Hosdurga.
7. Siralkoppa.	17. Birur.	27. Holalkere.
8. Shikarpur.	18. Banavara.	28. Kanakuppe.
9. Sorab.	19. Tarikere.	29. Molakalmuru.
10. Sagar.	20. Yedahalli.	

Copy of the foregoing is forwarded to the Superintendent, Nagar Division, with reference to his docket No. 3103—172, dated 18th instant.

VIII. No. 3682—342, dated 11th November 1869, from the Superintendent, Nandidrug Division to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Raja of Mysore.

In reply to your partly Circular No. 2691—Gen. 51 of the 16th August last, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of towns and villages in the Nandidrug Division to which the Municipal Rules referred to in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 94 of the 16th idem, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st are proposed by the Deputy Superintendents to be extended.

2. I beg to add that I think it would be well to confine the application of the Rules to Taluk Kusbas and perhaps half-a-dozen other places of note or importance in each District.

3. It would, I think, be placing too much power in the hands of minor officials to introduce the Rules promiscuously into a vast number of small towns scarcely larger than villages as suggested for the Kolar and Bangalore Districts; efficient supervision and control could scarcely be expected in such cases.

List of Towns and Villages in the Nandidrug Division to which the Municipal Rules are proposed to be extended under Notification No. 94, dated 16th August 1869, published at page 46 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 21st idem :—

No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.	No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.
	BANGALORE DISTRICT.		1	Devanhalli ..	Devanhalli.
1	Bangalore ...	Agara.	2		Vadigenahalli.
1	Hoskote ...	Hoskote.	3		Jungamkote.
2		Hindiganal.	4		Kayamgutta Kailnur.
3		Tavarekere.	1	Dodballapur	Dodballapur
4		Sulibele.	2		Malekote.
5		Nandagudi.	3		Tahkere.
6		Codgodi.	4		Hallahatta.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.
1	Nelamangala ...	Nelamangala.
2		Dabbspete.
3		Teppadabegur.
4		Doddabele.
5		Heggnada.
6		Tamagondal.
7		Hesserghatta.
8		Sarvamaniem Sivagange.
9		Sondekoppa.
1	Magadi ...	Magadi.
2		Muttugondahalli.
3		Solur.
4		Gudemaranhalli.
5		Kudur.
1	Kankanhalli ...	Kankanhalli.
2		Kudihalli.
3		Mullahalli.
4		Harohalli.
5		Marlavadi.
6		Somenahalli.
1	Channapatna ...	Channapatna.
2		Virupakshipur.
3		Malur.
4		Baivur.
1	Closepet ...	Closepet.
2		Sarvamaniem Kaggalipur.
1	Anekal ...	Anekal.
2		Haragadde.
3		Indalwadi.
4		Attibele.
5		Sunnmundur.
6		Iggalur.
1	Kengeri ...	Kengeri.
2		Tavarekere.
3		Bidadi.
4		Ramuhalli.
1	Sarjapur ...	Sarjapura.
2		Ooskur.
3		Wurtur.
4		Bagur.
5		Dommasandra.
6		Gattigere.
7		Eppigode.
1	Yelahanka	Yelahanka.
2		Banavar.
3		Krishnarajpura.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.
1	Kolar ...	Kusha Kolar.
2		Vakkaleri.
3		Vem[illegible]
4	Kolar—contd.	Huttur.
5		Madavadi.
6		Holur.
7		Sugatur.
8		Harti.
1	Betmangala ...	Betmangala.
2		Taylura.
3		Budikote.
4		Uriga.
5		Kyasumballi.
6		Sundarapalya.
7		Kamsandra.
8		Sulikunte.
9		Bowringpet.
1	Srinivaspur ...	Ryalpand.
2		Srinivaspur.
3		Yeldur.
4		Somayajalapalli.
5		Nelavanki.
6		Nambehalli
7		Addakallu.
8		Ronur.
9		Dalasanur.
1	Mulbagal ...	Mulbagal.
2		Duggsundra.
3		Bairhuru.
4		Advani.
5		Mallinayakanhalli.
6		Huttanur.
7		Nangali.
1	Gudibanda ...	Gudibanda.
2		Palya.
3		Mandigal
4		Namgondlu.
5		Somanhalli.
6		Nagaragere.
1	Sidlaghatta ...	Sidlaghatta.
2		Basettihalli.
3		Munganhalli.
4		Burudagunte.
5		Malluru.
6		Ganjigunte.
7		Bagatarhalli.
8		Korlaparti.
9		Sadli.
1	Chikballapur ...	Nandi.
2		Manchenabele.
3		Avati.
4		Periyasandra.
5		Manchenhalli.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.	No.	Name of Taluk.	Names of Towns.
6	Chikballapur—conld.	Purnasagara.	5	Ambajidurga—conld	Irgampalli.
7		Chikballapur.	6		Ambajidurga.
1	Malur ...	Malur.	1	Goribidnur ..	Goribidnur.
2		Narasapura.	2		Hosur.
3		Masti.	3		Bommasandra.
4		Tekal.	4		Thondebhavi.
5		Kudiyanur.	5		Varavani.
6		Lakkur.		TUMKUR DISTRICT.	
7		Halidenhalli.	1	Tumkur ...	Tumkur Kasba.
1	Gummanayakana-palya.	Yellampalli.	2		Gulur.
2		Baganihalli.	3		Kaitsunder.
3		Puligallu.	4		Bellavi.
4		Mittemari.	1	Koratagere ...	Koratagere Kasba.
5		Palya.	1	Maddagiri ...	Maddagiri do
6		Gulur.	1	Chiknayakanhalli....	Chiknayakanhalli Kasba.
7		Bilur.	1	Sira ...	Sira do
8		Chelur.	1	Kunigal ...	Kunigal. do
1	Ambajidurga ...	Chintamani.	1	Kadaba ...	Kadaba do
2		Murgamale.	1	Turuvekere ...	Turuvekere do
3		Kaivara.	1	Honnavalli ...	Honnavalli do
4		Kurbur.	1	Huliyurdurga ...	Huliyurdurga do

IX. Notification No. 146, dated the 17th November 1869.

The Municipal Rules, published in Notification No. 94 of the 16th August 1869 are extended to the following Towns and Villages in the Nandidroog Division.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

1. Hoskote.
2. Kadgodi.
3. Devanhalli.
4. Dodballapur.
5. Nelamangala.
6. Magadi.
7. Kankanhalli.
8. Channapatna.
9. Closepet.
10. Anekal.
11. Kengeri
12. Bidadi.
13. Sarjapur.
14. Yelahanka.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar.
2. Bowringpet.
3. Srinivaspur.
4. Mulbagal.
5. Gudibanda.
6. Sidlaghatta.
7. Chikballapur.
8. Malur.
9. Yellampalli.
10. Chintamani.
11. Goribidnur.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1. Tumkur.
2. Koratagere.
3. Maddagiri.
4. Chiknayakanhalli.
5. Sira.
6. Kunigal.
7. Kadaba.
8. Turuvekere.
9. Honnavalli.
10. Huliyurdurga.